

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 57.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1881.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per month \$ 5.00
Per month, Foreign 7.50
Per year 5.00
Per year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law, P. O. Box
198, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments, No. 13
Kahumana Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts., entrance, Hotel St.

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.

Alakea Street, Between Hotel and
Beretania Streets.
Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

W. C. ACHI & CO.
Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all
parts of the group. We will sell prop-
erties on reasonable commissions.
Office: No. 10 West King Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.

Importers and Commission
Merchants.

SAN FRANCISCO, AND HONOLULU,
215 Front St. Que St.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents.
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in Genera
Merchandise. Queen St., Hon-
olulu.

R. LEWERS, F. J. LOWREY, C. M. COOKE,
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials. Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
Loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.

W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store. Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and
SO Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

HEALDS
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Type-
writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Pen-
manship, Drawing, all the English branches
and everything pertaining to business for
six full six months. We have 16 teachers and
give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering
Has been established under a thoroughly
qualified instructor. The course is thor-
oughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges
from the Primary Organs, either sex
(acquired or congenital), Gravel, Palms
in the Back. Guaranteed free from
malaria. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by
all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World. Proprietors:
The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug
Company, Lincoln, England.

GIBSON ACCEPTS

Is Made Deputy Inspector of
Schools.

the numerous curves. A few nights
the same man, in company with a
stranger, transferred from one car-
riage to another, both far out on the
Waikiki road, a valuable lot of opium.
The transaction was talked of next
day by the man who landed the opium
and proofs exhibited in corroborat-
ion of it.

About six weeks ago a Victoria
schooner came down and landed \$2,500
worth of opium on the other side of
the island. The man to whom the stuff
was consigned, left here, made all con-
nections, packed his stuff, and re-
turned to the city in 36 hours. The
method used generally is to drop the
stuff overboard in canvas bags, with
cork floats attached. It is after-
wards picked up by men in a small
boat.

Attending Congress.
It having been settled in Wash-
ington that the annexation treaty shall
go over to next session, the Hawaiian
Commissioners have left for their re-
spective homes, rustication on the way
in different places. Messrs. Kinney and
Thurston are in Salt Lake City in atten-
dance at the Trans-Mississippi
Congress. They are expected in Ho-
nolulu early in August.

Change Goes Into Effect
September First.

Applications for Positions and
Changes Desired—Miss Lof-
quist's Request Granted.

At the regular weekly session of the
Commissioners of Education, held yes-
terday afternoon, there were present
the following: President Cooper, Mrs.
Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Town-
send, J. F. Scott, Professor Alexander,
W. A. Bowen and H. von Holt. Min-
utes of the previous meeting were read
and approved.

Minister Cooper reported having
conferred with Mr. Gibson, principal
of Waimea, on the subject of his ac-
ceptance of the position of Deputy In-
spector General of Schools, made vac-
ant by the resignation of Mr. J. F.
Scott. A favorable answer had been
received.

The Commissioners then voted to
give Mr. Gibson the position, his du-
ties to begin on September 1st.

The matter of some one to fill the
place of Mr. Gibson was then discussed.
Mr. Scott was offered the position, ac-
cepted and was forthwith appointed,
with the same salary as that given Mr.
Gibson.

Frederick Abbott, brother of Osmer Abbott,
was appointed to a position in
Lahaina School, his duties to begin
on September 1st. Mr. Rosecrans,
vice principal, was put in charge of
Lahaina, in place of Mr. Osmer Abbott,
who will not be back for a
year or so.

President Cooper then referred to a
petition made by Mr. Wood, teacher in
chemistry in the High School, to the
effect that certain apparatus be fur-
nished for the laboratory. The approp-
riation for such purposes had run out,
and, in order that the purchase of the
necessary apparatus might be effected,
he proposed that the tuition fees of
those pupils in the laboratory class be
remitted and that a fee equal to that
for tuition (50 cents a week) be paid
into the department, the same to be used
in the purchase of the necessary
articles.

Mr. von Holt spoke of several young
people in Kekaha who would be very
glad to obtain the services of a good
teacher after the regular school hours.
This was just left with the Com-
missioners as a hint, in case some teacher
might want to take advantage of the
prospect.

An application for a three-weeks'
leave of absence was received from
Miss Lofquist, who has gone to the
Coast on a sailing vessel, bound for
San Francisco. She stated that she
would do her best to get back to Ho-
nolulu in time for the beginning of
school. Miss Lofquist's application
was granted.

The following applications were
then read by President Cooper and re-
ferred to the Teachers' Committee:

H. Wood, for a position as teacher
in any of the schools of the Republic.
Miss Abbie Guernsey, for a position
as teacher: Kauai preferred.

Miss Anna Thomas, to be transferred
to Lihue.

John K. Kealoha, for a position in
the Lahaina School.

Sam Dowdell, for a position as teacher
for his sister.

Miss Lillian Richards, recommending
Miss Schoen for a position as
teacher: Molokai preferred.

M. J. Soares, for a position as teacher.

Miss Mamie Kelly, for a position as
teacher. Miss Kelly has excellent rec-
ommendations and certificates.

Miss Juliette King, for the position
left vacant by the resignation of Miss
May Atkinson.

Miss Ione Armstrong, for a position as
teacher.

Board adjourned at 4 p.m.

LANDING DOPE.

Plenty of Opium Coming in,
Landed in Small Boats.

It looks now as though the inspec-
tors and guards at the Custom House
have gained the upper hand of the
opium smugglers to the extent that
very little, if any comes through the
gates. It is a well-known fact that
large quantities have been coming in,
but not as it formerly did.

About a week ago a well-known
andler of dope was seen late at night
running up a small street in the vi-
cinity of Kakaako; a few minutes later
a barge, driven at a rapid speed, fol-
lowed, and disappeared around one of

Popoatapeti has been bonded to an
American syndicate to mine for sul-
phur.

TREATY WILL STAY

any business, took a recess until Wed-
nesday, to be ready for the tariff bill,
if completed before then by the Senate.

END IN SIGHT.

Vote on Tariff Bill Scheduled for
July 7.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The final
vote on the tariff bill will be taken be-
fore adjournment tomorrow. The
agreement is as follows: That the de-
bate on the tariff bill shall proceed un-
der the five-minute rule after 1 p. m.
tomorrow, and the final vote on the
bill shall be taken before adjournment
tomorrow.

Senator Allison did not ask that the
hour for the vote be set, being content
with the positive agreement that it
should be some time tomorrow. The
limitation of speeches after 1 p. m. to
five minutes will bring the debate with-
in narrow limits. The announcement
by the Vice-President that the agree-
ment was perfected led to a general
exchange of congratulations among
Senators.

During the day the anti-trust ques-
tion was debated at length, and Pettus'
amendment on the subject was defeated
33 to 36.

Allen of Nebraska again offered the
amendment for a quarter of a cent
bounty on beet sugar. It led to lively
and somewhat personal speeches from
the two Nebraska Senators, after
which the Allen amendment was tabled
—55 to 9—the Populists and silver Re-
publicans being the only ones recorded
against the motion to table.

Sugar Bounty Shelved.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Re-
publican Senatorial caucus today de-
cided not to again present a beet sugar

FORMAL PROTEST

Secretary's Correspondence With
Japanese Minister.

REPLY MADE TO THE PROTEST

Quotes Law to Sustain
His Position.

Annexation Has Been Regarded as
a Necessary Contingency
for Many Years.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The formal
protest of Japan against the annexation
of Hawaii to the United States became
available today. The full correspond-
ence is as follows:

Legation of Japan,
Washington, June 15, 1897.

Sir: I beg to again call your attention
to the subject of my interview today
the rumor that the Government of the
United States and Hawaii are on the
point of concluding a treaty annexing the
Hawaiian Islands to this country as a
territorial part thereof. As I had the
honor to state to you, this rumor has
been repeated during the past few days
with circumstantial detail which gives it
the appearance of authority. It is not only states positively that the annexation
will soon take place, but also gives with apparent precision certain
details of the alleged arrangement
which directly affect the rights of
the Government of Japan and Japanese
subjects by treaties with Hawaii under
the Constitution and laws of that
country.

In view of account that I desire to re-
port what I had the honor to say in our
interview today—that my Govern-
ment cannot view without concern the
prospects of a sudden and complete
change in the status of Hawaii whereby
the representation of Japan and Japanese
subjects may be immediately cut off, there-
fore, they confidently rely upon the
United States to maintain toward them a just
and friendly attitude in this, as in all
other matters, they feel that, under the
circumstances, they cannot be regarded
as a mere nominal interest in the
important change which would be
positively asserted is about to take
place in the relations of the United
States and the Hawaiian Islands. For
this reason, I feel that I am justified in
warning you, Sir, Secretary, what
provision has been made thereto for
preservation and maintenance of the
rights acquired and enjoyed by Japan in
her intercourse with Hawaii under the
sovereign sanctions of law and of treaty.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assur-
ances of my highest consideration.

TORU HOSHI,
To Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State.

To this Secretary Sherman replied as
follows:

Department of State,
Washington, June 16, 1897.

Sir: Receiving your note of the 15th
inst., just received, I have the honor to
inform you, Sir, Secretary, that the
Governments of Hawaii and the United
States, by their duly authorized rep-
resentatives, have signed a treaty annexing
the Hawaiian Islands to this country.
This has been done in pursuance of the
recommendations of the Senate of the
United States, and the treaty will, I understand,
be submitted to the Senate of the United
States by the President for ratification.
As to your inquiry as to the provisions
thereof, I can only repeat what I said
to you concerning the treaty which
the present Hawaiian Government, my
understanding is that the Government of the
United States does not take upon itself
any obligations of the Hawaiian
Government arising from treaties or
conventions made by it with other Govern-
ments.

It is believed that there is nothing in
the proposed treaty prejudicial to the
rights of Japan, and certainly the United
States has no disposition to disturb the
friendly relations which have long ex-
isted between the Government of Japan
and this country. Accept, Mr. Minister,
the renewed assurances of my highest
consideration.

JOHN SHERMAN,
To Mr. Toru Hoshi, etc.

Minister Hoshi then submitted Jap-
an's formal protest, as follows:

Legation of Japan,
Washington, June 16, 1897.

Sir: referring to your note of the 15th
inst., just received, I wish to inform you
that in the proposed annexation of the
Hawaiian Islands to the United States, I have
the honor to inform you that, having
communicated with my Government upon
the subject, I am now in receipt of instruc-
tions from His Imperial Majesty's
Minister for Foreign Affairs in relation
thereto.

Before divulging the nature of these in-
structions I desire to state that, although
the Imperial Government could not have
failed to attain its object in sending me
your communication to the 15th inst.,
there is nothing in the proposed treaty preju-
dicial to the rights of Japan, they must
have taken note of the fact that in allowing
the American Government to come into pos-
session of the Hawaiian Islands, the
Government of the United States does not take upon itself any obligations
of Hawaii arising from treaties or
conventions with other Governments. I have
informed the Government of the United States
of the facts, and I have informed the
Government of the United States of the
proposed annexation of the Hawaiian
Islands to the United States. This
protest is made for the following reasons:

First.—The maintenance of the status
quo of Hawaii is essential to the good
understanding of the powers which have
interests in the Pacific.

Second.—The annexation of Hawaii
would tend to endanger the residential
and commercial rights of Japanese
subjects in Hawaii, amounting to
an infringement of the constitution
and laws of that country.

question or report which has been so honorably presented in our country and elsewhere by the Japanese deacons against the integrity of sovereignty of Hawaii. I am further instructed by the Imperial Government to state most emphatically and unequivocally that Japan has not and never will interfere in the internal affairs of any kind whatever against Hawaii.

Permit me to add, in conclusion, Mr. Secretary, that in making this protest and in asking full and careful consideration of the Imperial Government, we are actuated by what we regard as an imperative duty, and not in the remotest degree by a desire to embarrass the United States. Their pride must highly irritate the contractors who have always been confident that their representations on this occasion will be received in that spirit of justice and fair dealing which has so notably characterized the intercourse of Japan and the United States.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

To Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State.

SHERMAN'S REPLY.

Interests of United States Have Been Paramount.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Sherman has replied to the protest of Japan to the annexation treaty. The Secretary states that the Japanese Government and other instances in the history of nations to sustain his position. He also says:

"What the Hawaiian treaty of annexation does is the extension of the treaties of the United States to the incorporated territory to replace the necessarily extinguished Hawaiian treaties in order to give the guarantees of free rights to all the inhabitants of the islands."

"To this end the termination of the existing treaties of Hawaii is rejected as a condition precedent. The treaty annexation is not dependent upon the manner of its termination. It is the fact of the Hawaiian ceasing to exist as an independent contract that extinguishes those contracts."

"As to the stated rights, if any be extant in favor of Japan, and of Japanese subjects in Hawaii, the case is different, and I repeat that there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan. Treaties are terminated in a variety of ways, that of separation of the two, and Hawaii to which your protest is supposed to relate, is denominated by either party six months' notice, but its extension would no more entitle Japan to any right than it would under its stipulations, than the repeal of a municipal law affects rights of property vested under its provisions."

"As to the point that the maintenance of the status quo in Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific, it is sufficient to remark that as a fact, through three-quarters of a century, in which China and Germany have been at war with Hawaii and the commerce of the islands with the world have undergone no change, the one essential feature of the status quo has been the predominant paramount interest of the United States in the fortunes of the group, and that the union of that island territory to the United States, often foreseen and at times taking tangible shape, has been a subject of a necessary compromise drawing nearer year by year with the passage of events."

AN ALIANCE POSSIBLE.

Japan Said to Have Opened Negotiations With England.

LONDON, July 2.—One of the most important political incidents connected with the Jubilee concerns the relations between Great Britain and Japan. The latter country, since her war with China, has assumed all the dignity and prepossessing of the great powers. Now, with Germany and France, she needs an European ally, preferably Great Britain.

This Government has been repeatedly approached during the past year with a view to forming an Anglo-Jap alliance. The matter was discussed at an interview of the Mikado's Jubilee embassy with Lord Salisbury Monday. The British Premier does not favor an alliance, but he is willing to do all "understanding," and there is good reason to believe that he has arrived at an understanding with the Japanese Government which would be converted into an alliance if the two countries should trouble occur between England and Russia, which might happen at any moment.

It was therefore in accordance with this understanding that the Japanese delegation showed at the Jubilee naval review. She was represented by one of the finest battleships anchored at Spithead, and the officers and men of no foreign warship were more distinguished with a display of swansong and more gorgeous plumes than the little Japs.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ACTS.

Memorial Favoring Annexation Sent to Washington.

The Chronicle says that the Chamber of Commerce has long been a staunch advocate of the movement, and yesterday's conference was for the purpose of inducing a memorial destined to show the national law-makers the sentiment of one of the leading commercial organizations in the Pacific Coast. Captain Chapman introduced the memorial, and the question was immediately called for, and it was adopted without a dissenting voice. The memorial is as follows:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:—Your memorialists, citizens of the Pacific Coast, in their present session, yesterday, did you urgently petition your august body for the prompt annexation of the Hawaiian Islands? While it is true that Pacific Coast interests demand it, we respectfully urge that the Hawaiian association on the broad grounds of national policy, prestige and commercial necessity. We protest against the possibility of the great stronghold of mid-Pacific being possessed by another power, and we demand as a constant menace to this country.

"Every consideration of patriotism, national safety and commercial interests demands prompt territorial annexation. If we are to have a home, we should consistently cede Alaska to Great Britain. But we are confident that every intelligent American unbiased by prejudice or personal interest, will support the position of our countrymen in the annexation of this friendly Island Republic which has these many years sought to be incorporated with the American Nation.

As a political and commercial necessity, we also pray that the United States Government will aid and facilitate the connection by cable of the Pacific Coast with this splendid new territory. Considering the fact that the people of our countrymen in Congress assembled we subscribe ourselves your fellow-citizens."

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

In answer to arguments against annexation of the Islands, Secretary Irwin properly states that the intention of the Senate, embodying some of the facts that tend to show the advisability of acquiring the territories that is offered. Portions of it are as follows:

"Our objection is based on racial grounds and on the general policy of declining the acquisition of more territory, especially that separated from our country by water. It is argued, with reason, that, inasmuch as we now have sufficient in our own country to control, it is poor policy to acquire more. Were the racial objection tenable, New Mexico and California would not now be United States territories."

"We keep the Hawaiian Republic under our commercial control permanently it might possibly be best to do so. But events are proving that we must no longer depend upon her for the protection of our commerce. Either the Islands must become American or pass into the hands of our commercial and political competitors."

"From the day that annexation is proclaimed San Francisco and California

WHARF BURNED.

Oceanic Steamship Company Must Wait a Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 30.—The hottest fire that has been seen in this city for some time occurred yesterday afternoon. It destroyed the new Folsom-street wharf, that had just been completed at a cost of \$50,000, and came near to burning up the ship Commodore, belonging to the Oceanic Steamship Company, which is moored to the wharf. The Commodore is valued at \$150,000, and about \$250 outside of these. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The contractors who have been at work on the wharf were engaged yesterday morning to put up the place of ordinary posts for the main support of the wharf. The Redwood Lumber Company, which was putting down the pavement of redwood, had been bound in asphaltum, will cost about \$250, as it had not quite completed the contract.

The Oceanic Steamship Company will remain at Pacific-street wharf for six or eight months longer, as it will take that time to rebuild Folsom-street wharf.

WANTS A STATION

Would be Satisfied With a Coaling Station.

Private Letter from Washington Contains Some Interesting Matters.

A private letter, dated July 1st, from a United States Government official at Washington, regarding annexation has the following:

"Japan has protested, and the ex-Queen is doing all in her power to enlist the sympathy of the European governments in her behalf, but I do not see that either will interfere with President McKinley when he is ready to annex the Islands. There are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the present."

"We all feel that the Islands belong to the United States, and that no other power will presume to interfere with what is generally conceived to be the right of the United States. But I do not see that there are other and more important matters to occupy the attention of Congress at this time, and all matters in connection with annexation will, by agreement, be deferred until the next session of Congress. Business depression has been the chief cause of the recent bad news from the United States, and it devolves upon Congress to devise some means of relief; the members have come to a sense of realization of the situation and their duty in the

NO OTHER WORK

Extra Session Will Probably End
With Vote on Tariff.

MANY ITEMS LEFT FOR DECEMBER

A Financial Commission Expected Then.

Regular Finance Committees May
Wish to Present Currency
Reform Bill.

The Washington Star is authority for the statement that it has been definitely decided that no effort is to be made to dispose of other legislation in the Senate after the tariff bill has been passed. Both the Hawaiian treaty and the proposition to authorize the appointment of a currency commission will go over until the next session. It is expected that the Hawaiian treaty will be the first important matter taken up at the regular session. An effort is now being made to sidetrack the currency commission proposition altogether. There is considerable opposition among senators to the commission idea. They hold to the theory that the Senate finance committee and the House committee on banking and currency should deal directly with this question, and it is probable that the finance committee will take up the subject of currency reform and endeavor to have a proposition to present to the Senate soon after the regular session begins. If this can be done it will forestall the commission. It was the intention of the President to send a message to Congress before the close of this session, recommending the authorization of a commission, but it is thought that he will be induced not to do this, on the ground that it will be impossible to hold a quorum and that the anticipation of such a course on his part might delay action on the tariff.

INFLUENCE OF MONOPOLIES.

Professor Ross Tells of Expansion of Interests.
WRIGHT'S July 8.—Dr. E. A. Ross talked at the Farmers' Summer School this afternoon on "How Economic Changes Put New Strains on Public Men." He prefaced his remarks by saying that his lecture would be divided between the realms of economics and politics.

Continuing, he said in part: "We find many new economic changes. First, there is the rise and growth of natural monopolies as railroads, telegraphs, water companies, street cars, etc., all of which have to do with transportation and communication. Next, the great scale of modern industry leads to the formation of a vast labor market and an increase in the number of men employed. There is the business control of capital, as the coal oil monopolies and the Sugar Trust. The effect of these changes is a drawing together and organization of the labor interests, followed by the creation of a general wage level. This causes a great struggle between capital and labor, thrusts new and great problems on the people and the State."

The great growth of corporations is interesting to notice. At present fully one-fourth of the enterprises of the United States are under the control of corporations. In the corporation, individual responsibility is lost by the separation of ownership and management and by divided ownership. These changes compel the State to take up new tasks and duties. Formerly there was no monopoly and no law was necessary. Now, with great railroads, telegraphs, etc., it is absolutely necessary for the State to arbitrate between the monopolist and consumer.

The State is required to act in matters in which vast private interests are concerned and to act by ordinary instruments, its officials. These men who represent the public interests are no richer or better paid than formerly, and as the role of the State widens, the interests intrusted to its care become more vital and the stronger is the pressure of sinister interests to induce an official to betray his trust. Has there been any serious collapse of public officials under this new and excessive strain? Certainly, yes."

Examples proving this were given and results shown. The only way to cure this evil, he argued, is first, to get absolutely the best men in the community and see if they will stand the strain. To do this we must keep more free from the party collar, and have a better system of nominations, as by petition. Men who collapse when not properly supported will be heroes when stanchly upheld by their constituents. Every man must know his friends and enemies and to insure this, although deplorable, we must absolutely have a very acrid, jealous and suspicious view of public questions by the people. It is the only way to find the best material among men. Lastly, we must increase the number of competent men, we must develop a new man by a fuller exercise of the acknowledged moral forces education, public opinion and religion.

KICKS OVER THE TRACES.

Turkey Virtually Ruptures All Negotiations for Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—Contrary to expectations the decision of the Council of Ministers yesterday was not favorable to the demands of the Embassadors relative to the Greek-Turkish frontier negotiations. The situation, therefore, is regarded as very strained, the Turkish reply virtually

implying a rupture of the negotiations, and that the powers must make a concession or adopt measures to enforce their decision.

It is reported that the Grand Vizier has decided that he will never sign the agreement based on the strategic lines proposed by the Embassadors. At the same time, it is thought in some quarters that the attitude of the Turkish Government is designed to enable the Sultan to yield later by sacrificing some of his Ministers, and rumors of impending Cabinet changes are already current.

MEDAL WINNERS.

Men Who Made Good Scores in C. G. Shoot.

Following is a list of the members of the Citizens' Guard who came off with medals and bars in the six-months' target shoot, ending June 30, 1897, no off-hand shooting and no sighting shots being allowed:

FIRST CLASS.

Medal and gold bar. Qualifications: Must make 400 over, with one score of 43 or over, in the 10 rounds:

Div. Score.

E. Hingley, Co. 7.....	423
L. A. Choy, Lahaina.....	423
W. D. Wishard, Libau.....	426
Chas. Everett, Co. 7.....	425
W. I. Wells, Hanamaulu.....	422
C. H. W. Hitchcock, Hilo.....	413
W. F. Storey, Co. 5.....	411
N. Omsated, Hana.....	411
A. N. Hayselden, Lahaina.....	410
J. Batchelor, Staff.....	407
C. L. Crabbe, Co. 3.....	404
J. L. Torbert, Mtd. Res.....	404
E. Devauxelle, Lahaina.....	401

SECOND CLASS.

Medal and silver bar. Qualification: Must make 380 or over, with one score of 40 or over, in the 10 rounds:

Div. Score.

G. H. Cummings, Wailuku.....	399
V. J. Faggards, Co. 7.....	398
E. E. Richards, Hilo.....	398
Geo. H. Greene, Co. 5.....	397
H. C. Ovenden, Hana.....	397
Otto Oss, Co. 2.....	396
W. H. Wilcox, Hanamaulu.....	395
D. W. McNichol, Co. 6.....	392
W. F. Dillingham, Mtd. Res.....	389
C. Tuck, Hana.....	388
G. A. Hanson, Hana.....	386
R. W. Atkinson, Mtd. Res.....	385
Geo. Carter, Hanamaulu.....	383
F. W. Manning, Hana.....	382
Wm. J. Sheldon, Lahaina.....	381

THIRD CLASS.

Medal and bronze star. Qualification: Must make 350 or over.

Div. Score.

W. R. Campbell, Co. 7.....	379
Dr. McGettigan, Hana.....	379
M. Johnson, Co. 5.....	377
Wm. Hannis, Hana.....	374
Geo. Lucas, Co. 7.....	375
Sam Greene, Co. 5.....	375
H. C. Austin, Hilo.....	375
C. S. Jud, Co. 3.....	374
C. F. Chillingworth, Mtd. Res.....	372
H. Dickenson, Lahaina.....	372
R. Moore, Co. 3.....	365
B. R. Campbell, Co. 7.....	369
H. A. Parmelee, Co. 4.....	368
K. S. Gjerdrum, Hana.....	361
H. W. Gahan, Co. 7.....	360
Frank Gertz, Co. 5.....	360
Geo. L. Desha, Co. 7.....	358
Thos. Carpenter, Co. 6.....	357
E. P. Mable, Co. 6.....	357
H. F. Gibbs, Mtd. Res.....	356
E. L. Doyle, Co. 7.....	350

Hawaii's Young People.

MR. EDITOR:—Early in the present year Mr. Osmer Abbott, principal of Lahainaluna Seminary, announced that he would shortly commence the publication of a 16-page juvenile monthly, devoted especially to the children of the Hawaiian Islands. The announcement met with very general favor, though it was the feeling of those who knew most of the situation that it was a big undertaking and one that would be of doubtful issue in the hands of a less energetic and efficient man.

The subscription price of the new periodical was made such as to barely pay running expenses, the printing outfit belonging to the seminary being used. It was a surprise to many friends of the new enterprise when Mr. C. E. Rosecrans, vice-principal of Lahainaluna Seminary undertook to make an illustrated magazine. This he did, and the labors of these two men have produced five numbers, each better than its predecessor. The periodical has already passed its experimental stage, and is recognized, with some faults and crudities, as one of the great educational factories of the land.

Mr. Abbott has now gone from Lahainaluna for a year and left the burden of the paper upon Mr. Rosecrans, who is anxious to improve the paper. The illustrations have thus far been made by the chalk plate process, which everyone familiar with its working knows requires the hand of a trained artist. If this process could be exchanged for one of the photographic processes it would relieve Mr. Rosecrans of much drudgery and at the same time improve the illustrations. Besides this, new type is needed, and more of it, as the type now on hand is too small and too old to make a dress suitable for a paper for children. It is in the interests of these educational improvements that the benefit concert is to be given at the Y. M. C. A. next Saturday evening, and I beg to assure your readers that in my opinion the object is a worthy one and that in my opinion helping on Hawaii's young people is helping the children of Hawaii to a better education and a better manhood than they would otherwise attain.

HENRY S. TOWNSEND.



Hawaiian Hagey Institute

HONOLULU, H. I.

For the Treatment of Alcoholic, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Other Kindred Diseases.

136 Beretania Street, between Emma and Fort
Private carriage entrance on lane,
Emma street, opposite Chinese Episcopal Church.

Separate cottage for medical advice
and treatment.

One hundred and sixty-three persons
have been successfully treated from
November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for
patients from the Islands or from
abroad.

Patients under treatment have free
use of the Social Club Parlors.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Young, President;
W. R. Castle, Vice President;
J. A. Magoo, Treasurer; A. V. Gear,
Secretary; R. S. Scrimgeour, Auditor.

For further information, apply to

ROBT. SWAN SCRIMGEOUR,
Manager, Pro Tem.
Telephone, 706.
4624-A6m 1869-6m

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have no equal. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for

AYER'S PILLS.

When other pills won't help you,
Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, > FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and/or excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

With Perhaps 100

Claimants ahead of us, we are not professing to have
the very best Bicycles in the entire Universe; Only to have wheels
that sell after the most critical weighing of Merit and Price.

Drop in and weigh one; at—

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

ALEX. CRISHOLM.

J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS.

P. O. Box 322.



Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hand Stamped Belts!

Our Hand Made
HAWAIIAN
SADDLE!
With Genuine
Hawaiian Tree.

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.<

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JULY 18, 1897

THE NEWS.

The last word from the outer world, by the Gaelic, is quite as favorable to Hawaii as could be expected. The definite adoption by the Senate, of the House clause in the Tariff Bill, exempting Hawaiian products from duty, settles that question for the present in accordance with the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty. Whether annexation is or is not acted on at the regular session, next December, that question is not likely to arise again very soon.

But, although there was a little discussion on the matter, both Jones of Arkansas and White of California favoring abrogation of reciprocity, the House clause was adopted. The lack of discussion, and action without division was because of the general conviction that the real question at issue is annexation. When that treaty comes before the Senate an exhaustive and interesting discussion may be expected. It is nearly certain that the annexation treaty will go over to the regular session.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

The news is most satisfactory in this behalf. While it appears to be pretty definitely settled that action on the Treaty by the Senate will be deferred to the regular session, opening in December, yet, in Congress and throughout the country the impression is gaining ground and strength, that Hawaii will be annexed. The matter last accounts was still in the hands of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee, Davis, Morgan and Faraker, all of whom are believed to favor the measure.

The preliminary protest of Japan against annexation, has been followed by a formal protest, which the State Department referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The text of the protest was published in yesterday's Advertiser.

Liliuokalani has followed up her protest, made as Queen of Hawaii, by visits to the Senate where she has interviewed members. The only Palmer continues to make announcements and issue proclamations. And so the fight is on!

Let not the friends of annexation in Hawaii relax for one moment the most earnest effort. If it is believed that the cause is safe and that no further work is needed and so nothing, or next to nothing, is done, the result will probably be disastrous! Let us not deceive ourselves; the hottest fight is yet before us. The six months respite, is exactly what the Trust, Mr. Oxnard, Spreckels, the beet sugar people want. No expense, no effort will be spared to fill the minds of Senators and Congressmen with false statements and misapprehension as to the facts. If the facts, all the facts, only the facts, are placed before these gentlemen, in concise, clear form, it will have an irresistible effect and it will result in success for annexation and a bright in place of a dismal future for Hawaii.

THE NEW INCOME TAX LAW.

Some days since, we published a full digest of this new law. Since then, the assessment blank has been distributed throughout the country, with the law in full. With the view of throwing a little light on this new mode of raising funds, —new to Hawaii—we give its principal points below, remarking that it is entirely distinct from the property tax, which is still in force,

the blanks for which are yet to be issued.

This law was passed during the last session of the Legislature, held in 1896, and went into operation on the first day of July, 1897. Incomes in Hawaii have never before been taxed, the old laws having specified only real and personal property as taxable. The first section of the law reads, in part:

"From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1897, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income derived by every person residing in the Republic, and by every person residing without the Republic, from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, and by every servant or officer of the Republic, wherever residing, a tax of one per cent., on the amount so derived provided, that while the gains, profits or income of any such person who resides within the Republic, or of any servant or officer of the Republic wherever residing shall not have exceeded the sum of Four Thousand Dollars for the preceding twelve months, only so much of such gains, profits or income as exceeds the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, shall be liable to such tax."

Under this law, if a man possesses an income of four thousand dollars per annum, and the whole of his income is spent as fast as received, he is obliged to pay on one half of it, the tax amounting to twenty dollars.

There are eight sections to the new law. The first quoted in part above, applies to office holders under the Government residing here or abroad, as well as to all individuals who have salaries. The tax applies to the year ending June 30, 1897.

Section 2 refers to corporations, which shall pay the same tax—one per cent. annually—on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses from all property owned, and every business, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, of all corporations doing business for profit in the Republic of Hawaii, "no matter how or where created and organized," etc., with certain exceptions of charitable, religious, fraternal and other associations specified in it.

Section 3 which is quite lengthy in its details, is devoted to the method of estimating incomes, which include notes, bonds and other securities of every kind, sales of real estate, and all other gains, profits, and incomes derived from any source whatever. All necessary expenses actually incurred may be deducted, with some exceptions specified. Dividends received by individuals from corporations which have paid their taxes are not required to be reported as incomes, nor are they taxable, nor is any gift or inheritance or sums derived from sources that have already been taxed.

Section 4 relates to all business corporations of every kind, which are required to make full returns between the first and thirty-first days of August. These returns will cover the twelve months ending June 30th last, and call for the gross receipts from sales at home and abroad of every kind and nature. The expenses for the same period, the net profits, the amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends separately, and the amounts paid for salaries.

Section 5 relates to incomes exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, also to guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, etc. "But persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or a less amount, are not required to make such report." Under this section, any person or corporation or any resident manager of any foreign corporation is required to make full returns of the business, under certain penalties for non-compliance with the terms of the law.

Section 6 requires all corporations to keep regular and accurate books of account, in which all transactions shall be entered in regular order, and in case of refusal, —new to Hawaii—we give its principal points below, remarking that it is entirely distinct from the property tax, which is still in force,

hundred per cent. to his estimate which "shall then be the lawful assessment of such income and shall not be subject to appeal."

Section 7 relates to failure or refusal to return the assessment blank, as well as to faulty statements. The assessor is authorized in such cases, to make a return "according to the best information that he can obtain," and in case of any false or fraudulent return, the assessor is authorized to add 200 per cent. to such tax. Any person or corporation feeling aggrieved at the assessor's returns, may appeal to the tax appeal court, which holds its session in October of each year.

Section 8 names the fifteenth day of November, when the taxes on incomes shall be due and payable. If not then paid, a penalty of ten per cent. will be payable on the whole amount due, with nine per cent. per annum interest added after that date until paid.

The main points of the income law are given here simply to call the attention of the taxpayers to its requirements, the principal items in which are here pointed out. An income tax is a new departure here in Hawaii, and will naturally meet with much disfavor. It was, however fully discussed in the last legislature, and after prolonged debates and postponements in both houses, was finally adopted as the law of the land. If honestly carried out, it will result in a considerable gain to the public exchequer,—perhaps sufficient to enable the Republic of Hawaii to reduce its national debt to \$4,000,000—the amount to which the treaty of annexation limits the liability of the United States Government, in the transfer of sovereignty, in case of ratification by the Senate.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

One of the strongest arguments in support of action on the part of the United States for immediately accepting the offer which has been made for annexing this group to its territory, is the necessity of securing control of an outpost of immense value as a naval depot and base of supplies in the event of war.

No European or Asiatic power possesses any important naval station in the North Pacific near the American coast, except England, and it is not likely that there will ever be war between her and the United States; while it is not improbable that war may take place with some other power. In these days warships are wholly dependent on coal, and without a sufficient supply of it, they are utterly helpless at sea as war vessels, and of course must be at the mercy of any more fortunate rival. The very possession of Hawaii as a naval station, might prevent a threatened war, especially with Japan, the only nation that can now be considered as a rival to the United States in its possession, and which will most surely acquire it, in some way or other, and in the near future too, if America declines the offer.

The fact that there are 20,000 Japanese males now here, possessing no rights of citizenship, nor any special rights save those of domicil, granted alike to all foreigners, many of which Japanese are intelligent and more or less educated, some of whom have been trained as soldiers—leaves an open question whether if the demand should be made by the Japanese government, the present Hawaiian government would not be compelled by pressure to amend its law and grant to them the rights of citizenship. If positively denied, what consequences might result need not be predicted. Some may say that this is idle talk, but revolutions have sprung from smaller causes than this. No one would object to the large immigration of Japanese, were a like number of Americans or Europeans to be able to do, from such data as he can obtain, adding one,

and settle. But it is the large number of one nationality, that do not speak a language understood by any other nationality here, that now attracts attention. Very large numbers of Europeans enter the United States annually, a large majority of them being strangers to the English language and customs.

But they speak a dozen or more different languages, and can never be banded together as a menacing element. In a few years their native dialects and habits are lost in the vast English-speaking crowd of Americans, whose customs, habits and speech they adopt. Not so with Japanese in Hawaii. They are a separate distinct class, speaking a language of their own, living and doing business in their own peculiar way, and as such, are a menace to the peace of the country, unless controlled by a stronger arm than that of Hawaii. Herein lies the risk attending this new element of our population, which must be guarded against in future, or Hawaii will become a Japanese colony within a very few years. In the earlier days of Japanese modern history, the people were forbidden to leave that country, and very few went abroad to remain. It was this fact that disarmed the negotiators of our first treaty with Japan, made in 1871. Neither Minister Long nor the King's Ministers here anticipated any change in the existing regulations, and therefore made no provision for a contingency which was never anticipated as likely to happen. It was the old tabu that still existed in Japan that removed all suspicion on the part of Hawaii, at the time the treaty was made. If any one had then seriously suggested that there might soon be an influx of Japanese to Hawaii, he would have been deemed an idiot, and laughed at by both parties to the treaty. Hence no provision was made in the treaty, which has outlived the conditions existing at the time it was made. This is a point, which should not be overlooked at this time.

INDIA.

It is pretty generally recognized by English authorities, after the lapse of many years, that certain signs and marks which were found to be widespread throughout India, had reference to the Sepoy rebellion which subsequently broke out. Quite recently, it was thought that signs, marks and characters observed quite generally throughout the country might possibly have reference to further trouble. In the news items by the Gaelic, very serious trouble seems to be impending, and there have been a number of grave outbreaks against the English authority. Further news in this behalf will be looked for with intense interest.

An artesian well has recently been successfully bored through a coral reef at Keywest, which is one of the chain of coral islands off the southern end of Florida. The drill went to a depth of two thousand feet, and samples of the borings throughout the entire depth were collected for Prof. Agassiz. The coral formation was found to be about fifty feet through. A splendid flow of water was obtained at the depth of two thousand feet. The coral formation of 50 feet was considered as extraordinary. In these islands it has been found at various depths from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet. Whether this fact indicates a subsidence or rise in the island is not certain. On this, however, is certain that coral formations are found here on Oahu at various elevations of five to sixty feet above sea level. If Prof. Agassiz could visit Honolulu and examine the coral and what are called limestone beds on Oahu, he could gather data which might afford better evidence of the formation of islands.

lands in the Pacific than can be found in any other way. That the coral insects work to a greater depth than is generally supposed, the islands in this ocean furnish ample evidence.

The Legislature of the State of New York, at its last session, passed a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to make experiments in beet cultivation, of not less than half an acre in every county of the State, with the best seeds that can be procured. The owners of the farms where the experiments are made, are to be paid \$25 each for services in connection with the planting and care of the beets.

They are also required to make weekly reports of the experiments. And when the beets are ripe, they are to be tested at the State Agricultural Station, in regard to their saccharine value. This will be one of the most thorough and satisfactory experiments yet made in any state, and will indicate what parts are best adapted to beet culture and sugar manufacture. The new tariff is bound to give a great impetus to the beet sugar industry, and its growth during the next four years will undoubtedly prove phenomenal.

one per cent.—but one per cent. counts largely when we are approaching the perfect standard. Mr. James Renton visited the Paiaikou mill a few days ago, and when he found the results of this very simple discovery, he decided to introduce the process into his mill in Hamakua. Other planters here will do the same.

Mr. Smith's Statement.

MR. EDITOR.—The interview with me in regard to the controversy with Japan, as reported in your issue of this morning, is in some respects, incorrect.

I did not state that Minister Shimamura "will not admit that the investigation held by Minister Cooper was at all just."

My statement was that the Japanese claim was based on the ground that our immigration laws and regulations were in violation of treaty rights; that they had not entered into the merits of the investigations.

In regard to Minister Irwin's interview with the Executive Council, I did not state that he knew nothing of the situation, nor that his presence in Japan could not affect the matter in the least, but said Mr. Irwin did not know what had passed between the two Governments, so we had informed him of the correspondence.

The reporter then asked if the matter would now be turned over to Mr. Irwin. I replied: "No, the correspondence would be carried on with Minister Shimamura."

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Honolulu, July 15, 1897.

BISHOP WILLIS AGAIN.

TALKS ABOUT ANNEXATION OVER IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 23.—The Rt. Rev. A. Willis, Episcopal Bishop of Honolulu, has arrived in London to attend the Lambeth Ecclesiastical Conference. He was interviewed today regarding the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, and said he was surprised at the rapid action of the American Government. He added that he believed that difficulty with China and Japan is inevitable.

The annexation will annual, ipso facto, the laws relating to the expulsion of Chinese from United States territory. He was certain that the natives and many honorable foreigners would prefer death to annexation. They would undoubtedly prefer a proper, stable Government under the protection of a strong nation like England. Impending events would unmash the Americans and show the quality of their humanity and morality.

EX-QUEEN LIL WAS THERE. SHE WATCHES CONGRESS WORK FROM THE GALLERY.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was the center of observation in the Senate today. She came unheralded, sent a card to Senator Perkins, of California, and waited in the ante-room like a common supplicant for Senatorial favor. Finally, she was admitted to the Marble Room with her suit, consisting of chamberlain, military attaché and lady-in-waiting.

Senator Perkins appeared and paid his respects, and was followed by other members of the Senate, brought out by calls from Her ex-Majesty. After many interviews she was escorted by Senator Perkins to the private gallery, where she viewed the Senate in action. Rawlings, of Utah, being then engaged in addressing his colleagues on lead ore and the Democratic platform.

While the Hawaiians, although within the range of the Monroe doctrine, are undoubtedly aliens, ex-Queen Liliuokalani's application for pension shows that she is rapidly becoming Americanized.—Philadelphia Record.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it eradicates the

Last

Vestiges of those impurities which have been developing, perhaps for years, in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail, because Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease, which is in the blood. Thousands testify that they have been absolutely cured of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although they had become discouraged by the failure of other medicine to give any relief. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

TOMPKINS SCHOOL

Dr. Brown Continues Interesting Talk.

Methods of Teaching in Well Known Institute of Learning.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

On Monday and Tuesday afternoons, Prof. Brown addressed a full gathering of the first section of the Summer School on the Tompkins' School, in Oakland, Cal.

Prof. Brown began by pointing out the immense value to be obtained from visiting good schools. A teacher may be doing poor work, and be ignorant of the fact until a visit to a good school opens his eyes. A visit to a good school supplies the teacher with good models.

A discussion then took place upon what should be looked for on visiting a school. The order, atmosphere, (physical and moral), the physical condition of the children etcetera should be examined. Dr. Brown spoke of "Ragged Edges" in the school room. A teacher may be giving good instruction to those near him, and those who are some distance away from him may not be giving close attention. The teaching is good but it has "Ragged Edges." Emerson, in speaking of Napoleon said that he always knew what to do next, and added "Most men have no next." Dr. Brown would look to see if the teacher had a "Next." Speaking of the interest of the pupils, it should be a question of quality rather than of degree. The question should be asked, "Is the interest of the pupils in the subject matter, or is it in class standing, getting above another prime, etc." The interest should be in the subject matter.

Prof. Brown then went on to describe the work of the Tompkins' school. Entering the school, we find Mrs. Coady in charge of one of the receiving rooms. The first thing on the day's programme is the inspection. The condition of the hands and clothing is inspected, and where necessary, the children are required to wash their hands, sew on buttons and mend their clothes.

Next comes a talk about homes. By this talk the teacher learns the condition of the child's home, learns of any sickness or distress in the family, and thereby can get into sympathy with her children, and the school and home are thus brought into sympathy.

Then follows a lesson in reading. The children select some object for nature study, and make observations about it to the teacher. Some particularly pertinent sentence is used, and the teacher writes it upon the blackboard. The children now read this sentence, and thus their reading lesson is on the subject of the most immediate interest to them. It is to be noticed also that the words used are those of the children themselves. If the class is well advanced in the grade, other sentences are taken from further discussions, and previous reading lessons are reviewed.

After the children have done as much of this work as they can practically do at one time, they take up some of the kindergarten work—waving, sewing, etc. They are frequently required to sew in their papers outlines of letters previously placed upon the papers by the teachers. Sometimes they go across the hall and join with the children of the kindergarten in one of their circle games.

There is another receiving room in the Tompkins' school of which Mrs. Walker is the teacher. Mrs. Coady receives a new class at the beginning of the school year, in August. Mrs. Walker receives a new class in January. The teachers carry their classes through the full year, and the work of the two rooms frequently overlaps. But there is freedom allowed in the school to such an extent that these teachers while working in harmony, do not follow the same plan. They agree however in teaching the children to read about that in which they are interested.

Mrs. Walker begins with the story of "Silver-Hair and the Three Bears." First she tells the story through as a whole, so that the child may get it in a general way. Then she begins at the first and repeats it sentence by sentence, the pupils repeating it after her. The story is then written on the blackboard. The children repeat the story as the teacher points out the words. The story is prepared on slips of paper in script and ordinary print. The children read from the printed slips.

The children now write on the blackboard the matter they have been reading. First they "write in the air"—i.e., go through the motions of writing on the blackboard while standing a few feet away from it. In this they follow the teacher as she traces the letters. It has been found that the children take great interest in copying the slips.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The second section of the Summer School listened yesterday morning to Professor Brown on the subject of "Attention in the School Room."

In his introductory remarks, Professor Brown spoke of the necessity of building up the character of the pupil, and gave notice that today the question will be propounded, "Is Knowledge Power?"

The subject of attention in the school room is a very important one; in fact, it is the most important subject in its bearing upon education with which psychology has to do.

Psychologists recognize two kinds of attention—(a) voluntary, (b) involuntary—and the teacher has to do with a third kind—(c) enforced.

(a) Voluntary attention is attention given with a wish to do so.

(b) Involuntary attention is attention given without a wish to do so.

(c) Enforced attention is attention given under compulsion.

Enforced attention is not economical for either pupil or teacher, but the teacher has a great deal to do with it. The kind of attention which is most valuable is involuntary, but it is better to insist upon attention than to have no attention at all.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

</

PRESS OPINIONS

Difficult to State if Majority Favor Annexation.

YET NUMBER OPPOSING IS SMALL

Asiatic Labor is No Longer the Slogan.

Traditional Policy of United States is Favorable to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The proposed treaty of annexation between Hawaii and the United States has probably been noticed and discussed by every newspaper in the country, during the last two weeks. In several days travel covering some hundreds of miles, in the Middle States, I have noticed the discussion in all of the local papers, to be obtained on the trains, and a further examination of the exchange lists of one of the great dailies in New York city, shows the large extent of interest in every section.

To sum up the general sentiment, and state what it is, with accuracy, is impossible, because, after all, only a fraction of these papers are available for reference, at any one point. If the question is asked: "Is the press of the United States in favor of annexation, or is it unfavorable?" the reply must be: "It is impossible to say." As an opinion, based on a variety of data, but subject to revision, I would say that a large number of the leading papers are enthusiastic about the treaty and we are many lesser papers. One reading these would infer that there was a preponderating sentiment in favor of annexation. At the same time, many able journals like the Springfield Republican and the Boston Herald oppose it on the usual grounds taken by conservatives, which is that the people of this country should cultivate their own land before taking in more. A friendly Senator said yesterday, in conversation, that several of his colleagues remarked: "What do we know about colonies? How can we govern them? Must we upset the uniformity of our laws, in order to govern Hawaii?" But it is a most fortunate manner that there is little bitterness or anger in the general discussion of the subject.

The traditional policy of the United States, which holds Hawaii within "the sphere of their influence" is a deep-seated swell which almost imperceptively carries the people towards annexation. Moreover, the numbers of papers that advocate the cutting of the banner which the United States has exhibited in Hawaii, is small.

The financial depression at the present time is unfavorable to new departures. A general feeling of prosperity and hopefulness would make thousands, even millions, more enthusiastic about national expansion.

The people of Hawaii may congratulate themselves on the fact that nearly two-thirds of the Senators are in favor of the proposed treaty, although the two-thirds is not assured. Some of these are enthusiastic. Some have grave doubts, but believe, on the whole, that the treaty should be made, and will so vote. Many of them feel that "the dog-in-the-manger" policy is unjust, and alluring with Hawaiian should cease. The positive action of the President in negotiating a treaty brings the Republicans into line. Senator Perkins uses "fall in" or step out.

Whether the negotiating of the treaty at the present time was a judicious act remains to be seen. The President was not entirely satisfied that it was the best move to make, as he knew that it would not be acted upon during the present session. Timorous men fear that the enemies of the treaty will now spend the next six months in encircling schemes to defeat it, and there are many rumors about the active hostility of the trust, and the sugar-beet men. Indeed, the agent of the sugar-beet men, is seen in many places, like the Italian street musicians, on the street, playing different anti-annexation tunes, with his mouth, hands, feet and nose at the same time. On the whole, he has made no headway. He has greatly rallied, in conversations with Senators, on the cheap Asiatic labor of Hawaii, in competition with the high-priced labor of the American farmer. But the statements of Labor Commissioner Pfleiderer, regarding Asiatic labor in the sugar-beet fields of California have silenced him. In this matter Mr. Pfleiderer has done Hawaiian interests a most valuable service. He has had no representation by an agent of Hawaii who has the force of a statement made by one who has full knowledge of the situation, but has no pecuniary interest in the result.

The vote of the Senate yesterday, on presenting the reciprocity treaty, in the tariff bill, gives the present a period of anxiety on the part of the Hawaiian representatives. Although men on the streets of Honolulu had "no doubts" on the subject, there were many friendly Congressmen who had serious doubts as to the result, owing to their long experience in legislative business. The want of harmony among the Republicans, at one time, made the outlook very serious. The vote, which presents the reciprocity treaty, is not a willing vote. It was given in order to put the annexation question in the foreground. If annexation fails reciprocity goes too.

The annexation proposition has undoubtedly saved reciprocity. It is not a very pleasant thought. Had the President failed to offer the treaty, a considerable number of Republican Sen-

ators would have agreed to a motion of abdication or a proposition to reduce reciprocity and disconnect it from annexation were useless. The crisis was at hand, and the Senate would have acted with some hostility, if not checked by the President.

Mrs. Daniels is appealing to women here—the wives of Congressmen—and those susceptible creatures, who do not pretend to understand the situation, urge that "the dear Queen is left in poverty and want, and must beg from door to door, because her property has been taken away." If the Government of Hawaii should make some provision for removing her from the field, it would be well. It is not a question of what she deserves. It is a question of acting wisely under the circumstances. Her support should not be made an issue in the coming discussion of the annexation treaty. Her visit to the Senate lobby was ill-timed. Senator Perkins introduced her to other Senators. "Duke" Palmer felt that he was doing some fine statesmanship in forcing the ex-Queen upon Congressmen.

W. N. A.

KAU NOTES.

Something About Fourth of July Celebration and Other Things.

In a letter from Kau yesterday morning an account of the Fourth of July celebration in that district was received. Following is the report:

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated at Pahala on July 3d. The day was opened at sunrise with a salute of 21 guns, fired by the Citizens' Guard. Soon after 8 a. m., the antiquities and horribles paraded the principal thoroughfares (avoiding cane-fields), headed by the Pahala String Band. After that followed a shooting contest by the members of the Citizens' Guard. Joseph Lino, Jr., was the successful competitor. Notwithstanding the strong wind, the shooting was good.

After the shooting match, L. Chong entertained the members by giving a grand dinner.

In the afternoon the games began with an exciting wheelbarrow race, then came the three-legged, banana, foot, donkey races and climbing the greased pole contests, as well as other events. The tug-of-war brought the sports to a close.

In the evening came a very effective display of fireworks, pronounced a success by everybody.

A general invitation being given by Mr. and Mrs. Walton, a large company sat down to supper, and the hospitalities of the host and hostess was greatly appreciated.

The day closed with rousing cheers for the red, white and blue and a vote of thanks to Geo. W. Parry for his indefatigable exertions in promoting the day's entertainment.

The atmosphere is still with vapors from the volcano.

The Mikahiki arrived at Honolua July 9th and left on the 13th with a full load of Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company's and 3,750 bags Hawaiian Agricultural Company sugar.

"We are having very dry weather and water is getting short."

"Mr. and Mrs. Walton go down by this Mauna Loa; also, Dr. H. Pohman, who is off on a dying trip to California. He will return in about six weeks."

POISONED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

We call particular attention to the subjoined statement. No incident of its kind, of equal interest and importance, has occurred of late years. A declaration so startling in its general scope, and so full of corroborative detail, certainly warrants the conclusion that a new epoch in the healing art has dawned upon us. Aside from the force of the legal forms which it assumes, the facts as alleged, rest upon the results of a thorough and careful investigation.

[Copy.]

I, George Lack, of 128 Stamford street, Waterloo road, London, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

"I was always a strong healthy man up to April 1874. At this time, whilst engaged at the Stamford Street Boundary Works, cleaning out a tank which had been used for dyeing purposes, I slipped and fell in the tank (which was covered with verdigris), cutting both my elbows. The parts soon became swollen, and in a week's time the flesh was putrid, as if gangrene had set in. My system seemed to be poisoned, and I began to lose strength rapidly, for my appetite left me, and I could not bear the sight of food, when little I did eat lay on my chest like lead. I went to the Royal Free Hospital, Guy's Inn road, where I was under treatment for five weeks, but I got worse. After this I got an order and went into the Lambeth Infirmary, where I was placed in No. 11 Ward. At this time my condition had become serious, for I felt so sick and faint that I could scarcely move, and after a time, I got so bad that I could only get up for an hour or two each day. Large abscesses formed on my shoulder, and gradually spread over my face and the upper part of my body. My face was completely covered with the abscesses, which, on healing, left deep marks that I bear to this day. After this I had swelling around the joints, and large abscesses formed in the calf of my leg, and I had also running wounds, extending from the top of my ankle to the bottom of my feet. An offensive discharge of matter came from the parts, and it seemed as if the abscesses were drawing the life out of me. I was now in a hopeless helpless state, and felt that I did not care how soon my end came. For days and days I never closed my eyes, and on one occasion I had but little sleep for eighteen days and nights together, the doctor's sleeping draughts having no effect upon me. When I did at length fall asleep, I slept from Thursday to Sunday afternoon. From all the doctor's medicines and applications I only got temporary relief. On

one occasion the doctor said that I could not live throughout the day. The nurses placed a screen round my bed, expecting that I should die during the day, and my mother was sent for. When the doctor called at night he was surprised to find me alive. However, I took a turn for the better, but for months afterwards I was, as it were, on the brink of the grave. I had to be lifted in and out of bed, and was fed on slops and light food. Sometimes better, and at other times worse. I continued in this wretched state for over five years, during which time I remained in the hospital. In August, 1881, I became tired of being in the hospital, and was carried to my house. I was so weak and emaciated that I got a pair of crutches to help me to hobble about the house. My father and friends who saw me were shocked at my feeble and emaciated appearance, and thought I was not long for this world. I lingered on in the same wretched state for two more years, expecting and wishing that I should soon be out of my misery. In November, 1883, after suffering over seven years, my father bought me a bottle of medicine called Mother Selig's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it, saying that it had been of great benefit to him. After I had taken half the contents of a bottle I felt brighter and in better spirits than I had been for years. My appetite improved, and by continuing with the medicine my legs began to heal, and I got stronger and stronger. In less than three months I was able to put aside my crutches and walk with aid of a stick. After I had taken Mother Selig's Curative Syrup six months I was back at my work, as strong as ever. I was in my life, and have since kept in the best of health. I wish the particulars of my case known to other sufferers, and the proprietors have my consent to make what use they like of this statement. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1855 (Will IV, c. 82)."

(Signed) "GEORGE LACK."

Declared at No. 16 Godliman street,

Doctor's Commons, in the City of London, this 13th day of April 1888, before me, [Signed] GEORGE H. BROOKS, a Commissioner for Oaths.

Here we have a case of profound and persuasive blood poisoning. Verdigris (chemically the bibasic acetate of copper) is, when introduced into the circulation, a slow poison, for which no positive antidote is known. There is no doubt that the physicians in the hospitals did all that could be done, with the knowledge and resources at their command. Unhappily their treatment, at best, was only mildly palliative; the poison continued its deadly work, until it saturated the poor fellow's entire system, and perverted all its functions. What but an ultimately fatal result could have been reasonably expected?

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

The day closed with rousing cheers for the red, white and blue and a vote of thanks to Geo. W. Parry for his indefatigable exertions in promoting the day's entertainment.

The atmosphere is still with vapors from the volcano.

The Mikahiki arrived at Honolua July 9th and left on the 13th with a full load of Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company's and 3,750 bags Hawaiian Agricultural Company sugar.

"We are having very dry weather and water is getting short."

"Mr. and Mrs. Walton go down by this Mauna Loa; also, Dr. H. Pohman, who is off on a dying trip to California. He will return in about six weeks."

IT WAS ACCEPTED.

Resignation of Prof. Brigham Accepted by Trustees.

Professor Brigham, for many years curator of the Bishop Museum, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the Board of Trustees.

In a measure, this will be a rather serious loss to the museum, for he has done much toward adding to the collection, but, as he has conducted the institution on a "one-man" principle, he has not added to its popularity as a place of interest to either tourists or scientific men. Unfortunately for him, Professor Brigham's dislike for the Hawaiian race carried him to a point where he received the censure of many of the people of that race. This censure rather offended the curator and he tendered his resignation.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Mr. Lack's

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

From the present point of view, the proposed annexation is desirable, and we are glad the Connecticut Senators are in favor of it.—New Haven Register.

A treaty of annexation will undoubtedly be received with favor by the American people. The vote for its ratification will not run along party lines.—Boston Journal.

The value of the Islands is manifold. As a strategic point, either military or commercial, they afford this country a station in the middle of the Pacific, and on the way to the chief seaports of the Orient.—Buffalo Times.

It fortunately happens that there are neither political nor administrative difficulties in the way of annexation. To all intents and purposes Hawaii is an American colony now. Its affairs are conducted by Americans.—Brooklyn Eagle.

No better use of the great engine of the Executive power in its highest function of territorial expansion has been furnished by any of our Presidents than this President has now given us. Mr. McKinley has annexed Hawaii.—New York Press.

As a matter of pure business politics, looking to the future development of American commerce on the Western ocean and to the security of our Western shores, the acquisition of this group of Islands is of incalculable importance to the United States.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Bad as the bargain seems on the surface, we incline to the belief that there is nothing to be lost by the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. The proposition is not half so objectionable as the acquisition of Alaska seemed 30 years ago, at a cost of over \$7,000,000, but the United States wouldn't take 10 times \$7,000,000 for it today—Philadelphia Times.

Leading Democrats and Republicans meet on the common ground that the Islands should not be allowed to fall into the hands of any foreign power. Both recognize that Hawaii cannot sustain herself, and that sooner or later she must pass under some other flag, and they argue that, in order to our self-protection, that flag should be the Stars and Stripes.—Richmond Dispatch.

The consolidation of Hawaii with the United States will be to the immediate and increasing advantage of both countries. The commercial development of the Islands, already swift and substantial, will receive a new impetus. American trade influence in the Pacific will experience a rapid expansion. Our naval supremacy in those waters will be indisputable.—New York Mail and Express.

The problem presented to this Government is simply an alternative. The Hawaiian Islands are of such vast importance that their continued existence as an independent power is impossible. The little Republic cannot long maintain itself against foreign pressure. Either Hawaii must come under the control of the United States or else Japan or England will take possession. The Government of the Islands prefers union with the United States, and the administration coincides in that view.—Telegraph Hindi.

Japan, since she defeated the hordes of China, has been rather saucy about Hawaii. It is probable that the new Republic would be helpless and subject to being overrun by the Japanese were it not for the protective position of the United States, understood but not existing in reality. The practical control of our Government exercises over the Islands by moral influence may not last always. The time will probably soon come when we must annex, declare a protectorate or permit foreign domination over a people who are trying to profit by the example of the greatest Republic of all time.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

We do not doubt that the annexation treaty ought to be and will be ratified. Proceedings of evil are largely insincere or unreasonable. This is the precise reverse of aggression. It is cordial acquiescence in the deliberate and intelligent aspiration of a Republic closely allied to the United States and dependent upon our co-operation for the realization of its natural destiny. Time and intercourse and immigration to a territory rich in undeveloped resources will inevitably produce all the conditions essential to convenient and equitable government and to a high civilization.

The projected union will be prolific of blessings not only to those united but to all mankind.—New York Tribune.

The attitude of our Government has always held and his unmistakable policy for the future demand that it shall exercise a practical protectorate over Hawaii. If we have the name we might have the game. If we are to have the full responsibility we might as well have the full control. For more than half a century our statesmen have contemplated this acquisition. Modern conditions make it far more important than it seemed when that policy was projected. Commercial and naval development has greatly increased the necessity for outlying stations and bulwarks. Hawaii is the pivot of all the trans-Pacific lines. If we are to seek commercial expansion it lies directly in the pathway of trade advancement. The interests of both countries will be served by annexation, and the early consummation of the union is as certain as any event of the future can be.—Philadelphia Press.

EARLY CIVILIZATION.

Chinese and Japanese in Polynesia 2000 Years Ago.

A recent New York Tribune says that discoveries have been made in the Caroline Islands and other South Sea groups which may settle the long-standing controversy over the origin of the Aztecs. It is a singular coincidence that the news of the researches of F. W. Christian, of the Peabody Museum, arrives at the same time as the news of the finding of Chinese records at Hermosillo, Mexico, which are said to be 2,000 years old.

Christian says he has discovered extensive traces of the Chinese and the

Japanese in the islands of the Pacific and evidence pointing to the existence of a civilization nearly 2,000 years ago, which is linked with the ancient civilization in Central America. He spent nearly two years looking for traces of the Chinese in the islands, and was lucky enough to find ancient records, specimens and handwork and weapons which proved that Asiatic races were extensive traders in the South Sea thousands of years ago. Evidence of a decisive nature was secured which shows that a large trade was carried on by the Caroline Islands between China and Central America and that the ancient Chinese were more inclined to emigrate than their latter-day brethren, and colonized extensively.

Extensive inquiries were made as to the traditions of the islanders, and many discoveries were made concerning the early history of the Malays with regard to navigation, all proving that the Torres Straits route to the Pacific was not taken, but that voyages were made to many of the Caroline Islands.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE, 1897.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS ELEV. (F.) RAIN (In.)

HAWAII		
Waikiki	50	3.48
Hilo (town)	100	3.19
Kaumana	1250	5.26
Pouehawai	1100	2.36
Pepeekeo	100	2.41
Honomu	300	3.35
Honomu	950	2.13
Hakalau	200	2.18
Honokoa	1900	1.02
Laupahoehoe	10	0.71
Laupahoehoe	900	0.85
Ookala	400	0.85
Kukuihanai	250	0.78
Paauhau	750	0.87
Paauhau	800	0.82
Paauhau	1200	0.61
Honokaa	425	0.61
Honokaa	1900	1.02
Kukuhalea	700	0.71
Niuhi	200	0.85
Rohala, O-trom	350	0.85
Rohala Mission	585	0.91
Rohala Sugar Co.	234	1.15
Awilo Ranch	1100	
Waimea	2720	1.87
Kaiwi	950	4.90
Lauhau	1540	6.09
Kealakekua	1580	
Kalahiki	800	2.20
Kahiki	1200	4.85
Naalehu	650	1.24
Naalehu	1250	1.82
Honuapo	15	0.35
Hiles	349	0.50
Pahala	948	0.41
Olas	1650	5.53
Pohakuloa	2800	
Wahakabeula	750	3.89
Kapoho	110	
Pohokiki	10	2.48
Kamaili	650	3.69
Kalapana	8	1.80

MAUI		
Kahului	10	
Kaanapali	15	0.20
Olowalu	15	0.40
Lahainaluna		
Hana Plantation	200	
Hana	1800	
Hanapele Plantation	80	2.71
Fais	150	0.55
Pu'uomai	1400	0.61
Haleakala Ranch	2000	0.51
Kula	4000	
MOLOKAI		
Mapuleku	70	1.85
LANAI		
Koole	1600	2.56
OAHU		
Pusheen W. Bureau	50	1.44
Honolulu (Green St.)	100	1.86
Kilokohau	50	0.99
King St. (Kewalo)	15	
Kapoli Park	10	1.11
Manoa	100	
Pauoa	50	2.92
Insane Asylum	30	2.62
Nuanu (School St.)	50	
Nuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	
Nuanu (Elec. St.)	405	
Nuanu H-way H	230	
Nuanu, Luka	850	
Mauanui	300	2.46
Kaneoche	100	
Ahuimanu	350	3.74
Waimanalo	25	0.73
Kahuku	25	2.11
Waianae	15	2.50
Waianae	1700	8.23
Ewa Plantation	60	1.84
JUNE AVERAGES.		
Hawaii Stations Aver. by Dist's	2.45	
Maui Stations Aver. by Dist's	1.19	
Oahu Average by Districts	2.25	
Kauai Average by Districts	2.01	
General Average	2.18	
Normal Average for June	2.23	

Records Not Elsewhere Published:

APRIL		
Awihi Ranch	4.79	
Houopo	0.00	
Kaanapali, Maui	0.45	
Lahaina	0.06	
Haleakala Ranch	0.98	
Insane Asylum	1.66	
Kaneoche	1.01	
Kilauea, Kauai	1.43	
MAY		
Niihi	1.17	
Awihi Ranch	1.96	
Houopo	0.00	
Halspana	2.46	
Kilauea	1.44	
Insane Asylum	1.29	
Ahuimanu	4.12	

For the six months, ending June 30, the average rainfall for all districts has been only 17.49 inches; normal, 20.88. The deficiency amounts to more than 42 per cent of the usual rainfall. All districts have suffered more or less, Maui and Northern Hawaii most.

C. J. LYONS,
In Charge of Weather Bureau.

"Last summer one of our grandmothers was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Christian says he has discovered extensive traces of the Chinese and the

DISTRESSING IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY Cuticura



To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA OINTMENT, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

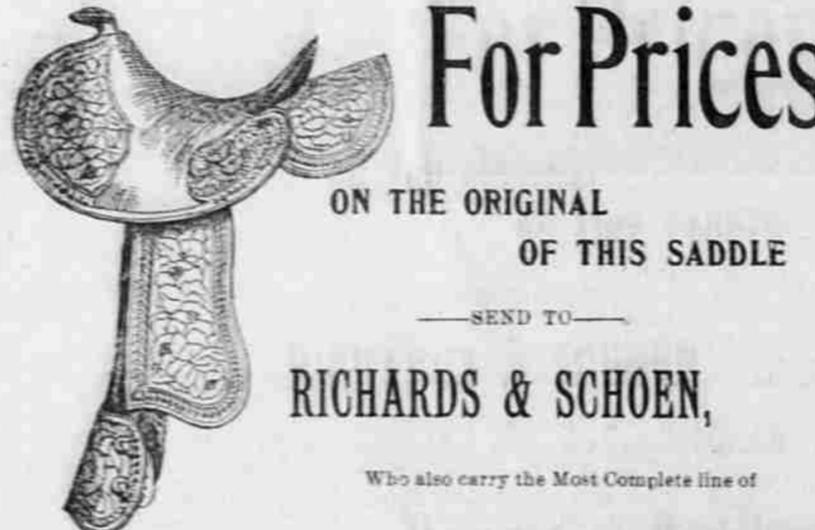
Sold throughout the world. British Agents: F. NEWELL & SONS, 1, King Edward-st, London. Foreign Agents: THE CUTICURA COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRREES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LTD. Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.



Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

HILO, HAWAII

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. P. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHE, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 433 MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAW, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



STEEL PLOWS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

